UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23216
14 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 29 October 1991 to the President of the Security Council (S/23186) and the President's reply of 31 October 1991 (S/23187) concerning the composition of the military elements of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC).

Following further consultations, I propose that Austria be added to the Member States contributing military personnel to UNAMIC.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

91-38710 3445a (E)

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Security Council

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S/23217
14 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 November 1991 (S/23216) concerning an addition to the Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) has been brought to the attention of the Council members. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Aurel Dragos MUNTEANU
President of the Security Council

91-38704 2857e (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/23218
14 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ADVANCE MISSION IN CAMBODIA

1. On 16 October 1991, the Security Council adopted resolution 717 (1991), the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

> "1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "2. Decides to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia immediately after the signing of the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement and in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, with members of the mission to be sent to Cambodia immediately after the signing;
>
> "3. Calls upon the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and the Cambodian parties for their part, to cooperate fully with the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia and with the preparations for the implementation of the arrangements set out in the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement;
>
> "4. Welcomes the proposal of the co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to reconvene the Conference at an early date at ministerial level to sign the agreements for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict;
>
> "5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by 15 November 1991 on the implementation of the present resolution, and to keep the Council fully informed of further developments."

2. The Agreements on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict referred to in paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned resolution were signed in Paris on 23 October at the final meeting of the Paris Conference on Cambodia. The arrangements for the establishment of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) have accordingly entered into force.

3. In accordance with the plan described in my report of 30 September 1991 (S/23097 and Add.1), I have appointed Mr. A. H. S. Ataul Karim (Bangladesh) as Chief Liaison Officer of UNAMIC. With the consent of the Council (see S/23206), Brigadier General Michel Loridon (France) has been designated Senior Military Liaison Officer.

4. On 9 November, Mr. Karim, accompanied by three military liaison officers, assumed his functions in Phnom Penh, where a number of civilian support staff members had already arrived. On 12 November, Brigadier General Loridon assumed the command of the military elements of UNAMIC. On the same day, the air operations unit contributed by France also arrived in Phnom Penh, joining the military communications unit contributed by Australia, which had arrived on 10 November.

5. I am pleased to report that UNAMIC is now operational. Deployment of the remaining civilian and military personnel will now proceed rapidly and is expected to be completed on schedule by mid-December 1991.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/649
S/23219
14 November 1991
ENGLISH
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 145
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 12 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the legitimate Government of Haiti I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a resolution concerning Haiti adopted on 31 October 1991 by the Committee of Ambassadors of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 145, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fritz LONGCHAMP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Resolution concerning Haiti

SUPPORT OF THE ACP GROUP FOR THE DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT OF HAITI

The ACP Committee of Ambassadors,

Having heard the statement of the President of Haiti, Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide, addressed to the Committee of Ambassadors concerning the illegal overthrow of the democratically elected Government of Haiti by a recent military coup d'état and the massive loss of civilian life which resulted therefrom;

Taking note of the fact that the Government of President Aristide represents the legitimate and democratic expression of the will of the people of Haiti through free elections held on 16 December 1990 under the supervision of the international community;

Noting that the Fourth Lomé Convention specifically encourages the respect, promotion and enjoyment of all human rights, including civil and political rights;

Bearing in mind the fact that Haiti is one of the most recent signatories to the ACP-EEC Lomé Convention and the need for the ACP States to demonstrate their solidarity with the democratically elected Government and the people of that State;

Considering the resolutions adopted by various international organizations, including the United Nations, the Organization of American States and the European Parliament, and calling for the restoration in Haiti of the constitutionally elected Government;

Noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights specifically provides that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government, and considering that President Aristide was elected with 67 per cent of the popular vote;

Considering that any entity created by the procedures extraneous to the constitutional process that was determined by the referendum on the 1987 Constitution and the elections of 16 December 1990 resulting therefrom is totally unacceptable;

1. Vigorously condemns the coup d'état and the use of violence as well as the daily loss of human life in Haiti;

2. Reiterates and emphasizes the condemnation by the international community of the denial of the rights of the Haitian people to self-determination;

3. Demands the total and immediate restoration of the constitutionally elected Government of President Aristide and recognizes the representatives appointed by that Government as the sole legitimate representatives of the Haitian Government to the organizations and institutions of the ACP-EEC Lomé Convention;

4. Recommends, while fully respecting the policy of each member State regarding the recognition of States and Governments, the adoption of measures aimed at the complete isolation of those unlawfully holding power in Haiti today;

5. Recommends to all States signatories to the Lomé Convention to suspend all military, economic, financial and trade relations with Haiti, as well as all aid and technical cooperation provided under the Lomé Convention, with the exception of strictly humanitarian assistance provided through non-governmental organizations;

6. Recommends further that humanitarian assistance to the Haitian population should be increased with a view to mitigating the tragic consequences of the military coup d'état;

7. Requests the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies of Haiti to discharge their constitutional obligation and to initiate without delay a dialogue aimed at the nomination of a Prime Minister who would be mutually acceptable to the constitutionally elected President, Father Aristide, and to the Parliament, in accordance with the Haitian Constitution;

8. Supports the appeal made by the international community for the restoration of democracy in Haiti and, to that end, urges the European Economic Community to support the efforts being made by the Organization of American States to send a civilian mission to Haiti;

9. Approves the adoption of an intensified programme of cooperation to meet the economic and social needs of the Haitian people with a view to the restoration of democracy;

10. Decides to transmit this resolution to the Chairman of the ACP Council of Ministers, the Permanent Representatives of the States members of the European Economic Community, the Commission of the European Communities and the Co-Presidents of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly, as well as the President of Haiti, Father Aristide.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23220
15 November 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 14 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Since the cease-fire entered into force on 3 April 1991, the United States has been assiduous in daily contravening the provisions of the cease-fire laid down in Security Council resolution 687 (1991) through the continued violation of Iraqi airspace by its fighter aircraft. The total number of such violations since that date and up to the time of the writing of this letter amounts to more than 1,500 sorties, the particulars of which have been notified to you one by one. They were accompanied by many instances of provocation and breaking of the sound barrier, which terrorized civilian citizens, particularly children, and caused many miscarriages in pregnant women, as well as large-scale damage to property and public buildings.

Here I wish to state that the number of violations committed by United States fighter aircraft in Iraqi airspace during the period from 4 to 11 November 1991 totalled 227 sorties for the purpose of surveillance and provocation, as follows:

Date	Particulars
4-5 November 1991	- 19 sorties flown by nine two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 700-850 km/h and at altitudes of 1,000-6,500 m, centred on Amadiyah, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Irbil and Dukan. - At 1130 hours, two F-111s overflew Firnas airfield at a speed of 800 km/h and at an altitude of only 50 m. - At 1330 hours, two F-16s overflew Firnas airfield at a speed of 800 km/h and at an altitude of 300 m. - At 1340 hours, two F-1s overflew Firnas airfield at a speed of 850 km/h and at an altitude of 50 m.

Date	Particulars
5-6 November 1991	- 21 sorties flown by one four-aircraft formation, eight two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 1,500-6,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Irbil, Mosul, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.
	- At 1118 hours, two F-111s overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 500 km/h and at an altitude of 300 m.
	- At 1130 hours, two Mirage 2000s and two Tornadoes overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 800 km/h and at altitudes of 100-300 m.
	- At 1140 hours, two F-111s overflew Faruq airfield twice, the first time at a speed of 500 km/h and at an altitude of 100 m and the second at a speed of 1,000 km/h and at an altitude of 150 m.
6-7 November 1991	- 43 sorties flown by 21 aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 1,000-6,000 km. The flights centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.
	- From 0625 to 0745 hours, three formations, each consisting of two F-16s, overflew Faruq airfield at speeds of 600-700 km/h and at altitudes of 15-100 m.
	- From 0800 to 2035 hours, five formations, each consisting of two aircraft of various types, overflew Firnas airfield at a speed of 500-800 km/h and at altitudes from 20 m to 3,000 m. One of the formations dropped two illuminating shells while turning on its afterburners.
7-8 November 1991	- 38 sorties flown by 18 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600-950 km/h and at altitudes of 500-6,500 m. The flights centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Rawanduz, Sinjar and Tall Afar.
	- At 0710, 0930 and 1030 hours successively, three formations, each consisting of two F-16s, overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 600 km/h and at altitudes from 100-200 m.

Date	Particulars
	- At 0915 hours, two Mirage 2000s overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 500 km/h and at an altitude of 200 m.
	- At 1345 and 1500 hours, two formations, each consisting of two F-1s, overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 600 km/h and at altitudes of 50-200 m.
	- At 1645 hours, an F-111 overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 50 m.
8-9 November 1991	- 34 sorties flown by 12 two-aircraft formations, two four-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 660-900 km/h and at altitudes of 1,500-18,000 m. The flights centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Irbil, Mosul, Tall Afar, Dukan, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.
	- At 0810, 0915, 1015 and 1040 hours, formations of F-16s and Tornadoes overflew Faruq airfield at various speeds and at very low altitudes.
10-11 November 1991	- 18 sorties flown by nine two-aircraft formations at speeds of 750-900 km/h and at altitudes of 1,500-5,500 m. The flights centred on Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar, Dohuk and Ayn Zalah.
	- At 0720 hours, two F-111s overflew Firnas airfield at a speed of 650 km/h and at an altitude of 10 m.
	- At 1110 hours, two F-1s overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 200 m.

As we inform you of these United States violations, which endanger international peace and security by their continuing infringement of the sovereignty of a State Member of the Organization, we are entitled to ask about the nature of the measures taken by the United Nations under the Charter to put a halt to these violations, which are contrary to all international instruments and customs and whose continuation constitutes a clear and unambiguous violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, in particular Article 2 (4) of the Charter of the Organization, which expresses the essence of collective security through the stipulation that all Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Silence over these actions carried out by the United States of America under cover of international legitimacy can only lead to loss of credibility by the United Nations with regard to the protection of the independence and sovereignty of Member States. Disregarding them is contrary to the provisions of Article 6 of the Charter, which permits the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Security Council, to expel any Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles of the Charter.

In placing these facts before the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the members of the Security Council and all the States, peoples and organizations of the world, we hope that the world will comprehend the extent of the excesses perpetrated by the United States in the use of unjustified force in contradiction to Security Council resolutions and in contempt for the feelings of Iraqi citizens, disturbing their tranquillity, safety and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/23221
16 November 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 15 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a communiqué issued by the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation concerning British and American statements in which accusations are made against what they have called "Libyan elements" of having been involved in the distressing incident of the crash of a Pan American World Airways aircraft in 1988 and categorically denying that Libya had any association with the said incident.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDEIRI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Communiqué issued by the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation

The People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation learnt with astonishment of the British and American statements in which accusations are made against what they have called "Libyan elements" of having been involved in the distressing incident of the crash of a Pan American World Airways aircraft in 1988. The People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation categorically denies that Libya had any association with that incident or that there was any knowledge of it on the part of the Libyan authorities, reaffirms its condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, and extends the sympathy of the Libyan people to the families affected by the incident and expresses its solidarity with them.

When a small, developing country such as Libya finds itself accused by super-Powers such as the United States and the United Kingdom, it reserves its full right to legitimate self-defence before a fair and impartial jurisdiction, before the United Nations and before the International Court of Justice and other bodies.

The People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation, while it suggests that the language of intimidation is not in accord with the parameters of the present time and that the alternative thereto is dialogue, evidence and logic, emphasizes that no contact has been established with the competent judicial authorities in Libya with a view to exploring the truth and verifying these allegations.

We urge the United States and the United Kingdom to be governed by the logic of the law, by wisdom and by reason and to seek the judgement of impartial international commissions of inquiry or of the International Court of Justice.